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SIUSLAW National Forest

North Pacific Region



Portland, Oreg.

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Looking south from Cape Perpetua, Siuslaw National Forest.

F-310472

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

MF 18-R. 6

Issued 1938



Scene along the Oregon Coast.

F-310490

Where Forest Meets the Sea

THE Siuslaw National Forest includes a part of the summit of the coast range of mountains in Oregon from Tillamook Bay to Coos Bay. It follows the coast line for more than 40 miles and extends 30 to 40 miles inland, containing a gross area of 752,088 acres.

In the northern coast mountains there are not many high peaks. Mount Hebo, 3,150 feet, is the highest. Table, Saddle, Sunset, and Grayback mountains are others. The ridges are long and rounded, and the streams ordinarily run in narrow ravines.

The forest derives its name from a small tribe of Oregon Indians, whose name the Siuslaw River also perpetuates. The Indians were classed as a Yakonan tribe and the name has many variations. Lewis and Clark spelled it Sheastuckles; Samuel Parker in his journal (1838) gives Saliutla; while Gibbs in "Coast Tribes of Oregon" spells it Sciuslaw. The present forest is made up of what was originally the Tillamook and part of the Umpqua National Forests. These areas were combined on July 1, 1908, into the present Siuslaw National Forest.

The Oregon seacoast, which bounds the Siuslaw on the west, was a land of mystery and legend to early navigators, who sailed along it seeking the fabled straits of Anian and the "River of the West." Cape Ferello, on the southern Oregon coast, is named in honor of Bartolome Ferello, who recorded that on March 1, 1543, he found himself as far north as the 44th parallel. This would be opposite the mouth of the Siuslaw River. Some historical authorities state that Cape Blanco was the first geographic feature of Oregon to be named by a white man—Martin de Aguilar, on January 19, 1603.

Much of the back country is still as primitive as when Bryant, in imagination, described the Pacific Northwest "Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound save its own dashings." This name as used by Bryant for the Columbia River was one he picked up from Jonathan Carver, who in turn got it from Maj. Robert Rogers' use of the word "Ouragon" in about 1765.

WHAT THE FORESTS GIVE

The national forests contribute four major resources to modern civilization—wood, water, forage, and recreation. In the management of these areas the foresters generally apply the



Thrifty young forest stand.

F-340579

principles of multiple use; that is, using each area for the purpose to which it is best suited. The growing of timber crops and recreation use are outstanding on the Siuslaw National Forest.

THE TIMBER RESOURCE

The Siuslaw Forest is in one of the most productive timber regions in the country. The growing season is long, rainfall is plentiful, and the soil is suitable for forests. The rounded ridges of the coast range do not make spectacular scenery, but they are easy to log.

Seventy-five years ago there was a heavy stand of timber in the Siuslaw area, estimated at 25 to 30 billion board feet. Beginning in the fifties a series of fires that burned at will wiped out much of it. The total estimated stand of timber on the forest is now 10,163,580,000 feet board measure. Of this 8,199,654,000 feet is Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*). Other important species are: Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*); and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*).

The tree (*Cascara sagrada*) from which the cascara bark of commerce comes, is a native of this region. The cascara tree is 20 to 30 feet high, with a smooth gray bark. It is usually from 6 to 15 inches through, although some trees 30 inches in diameter have been found. The leaves are large, the berries about

RESETTLEMENT PROJECT

THE Resettlement Administration, in the period from 1936 to 1938, inaugurated and executed an extensive land acquisition and development project within and adjacent to the Siuslaw National Forest. Through this project, 75,210 acres of submarginal farm lands and adjoining areas which it had been determined would contribute to the welfare and support of the local communities under public ownership, were acquired. Protection roads, trails, telephone lines, and other improvements were constructed to put these lands in satisfactory condition for timber production, the highest form of land use for which they are naturally suited. The Secretary of Agriculture on January 6, 1938, placed these lands and developments under the administration of the Forest Service.



An excellent stand of Douglas fir second growth.

F 259414

the size of a currant, smooth and black when ripe. The bark is stripped from the trunk in the spring, dried, and packed or hauled to the shipping point. Some 800 or 900 tons of this useful product are gathered in the Siuslaw forest annually.

When there is economic need for it, mature timber on the national forests is offered for sale in accordance with the Government policy of managing the timber resources on a sustained-yield basis. Forest Service timber-sale contracts stipulate that stumps shall be cut low; that all merchantable contents of the trees shall be utilized; that, except in special instances, reserve or seed trees shall be left; and that the limbs and brush resulting from logging operations shall be burned or otherwise disposed of, so that the area cut over will be less subject to fire and can begin to produce another crop of timber. Only the timber is sold, the Government retains title to the land.

The timber management policy of the Forest Service aims to have forest lands produce continuously the maximum crops. The amount harvested annually must not exceed the annual growth. This is known as "sustained-yield management."

STARTING A NEW FOREST

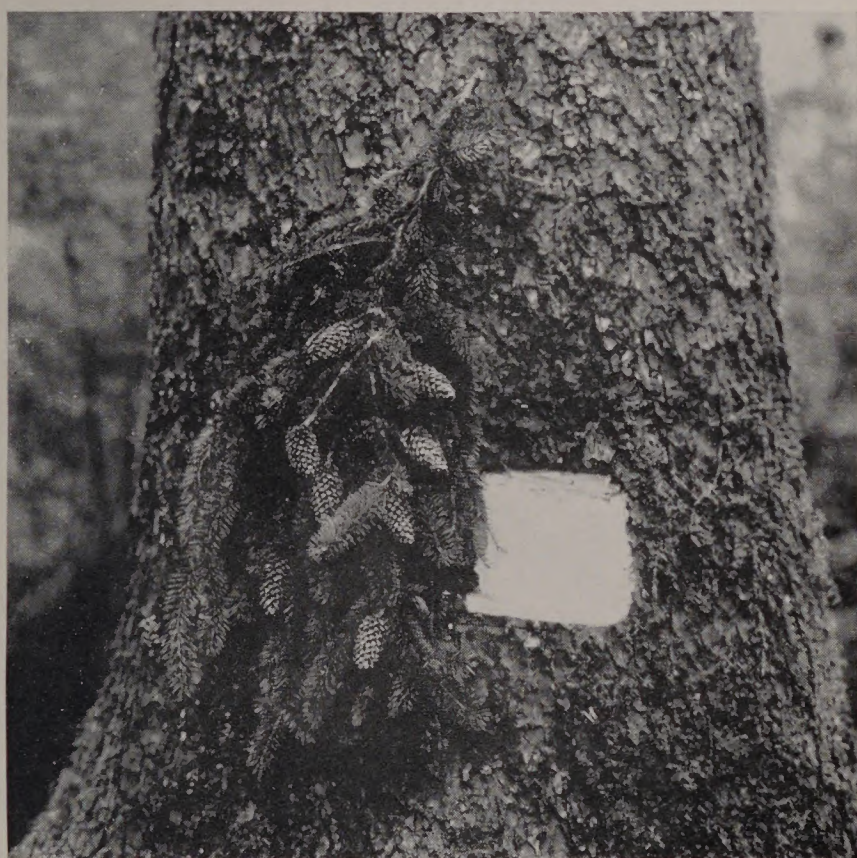
Where areas in the national forests have been so completely denuded by repeated fires that replacement by nature is not likely to take place within reasonable time, it is the aim of the Forest Service to restore the forest by planting. In the northern part of the Siuslaw Forest in the vicinity of Mount Hebo, is a planting known as the Mount Hebo project.

The Mount Hebo country is part of several hundred thousand acres which originally was burned over in 1842. This burn extended for 150 miles along the coast, with only occasional breaks, and 20 to 30 miles inland. Fortunately on the greater part of this burn the forest came in again naturally and now forms a thrifty,



Seed and branch of Western red cedar.

F-232004



F-70501

Bole, bark, branches, needles, and cones of Sitka spruce found along the Oregon Coast.



Cones and branches of Douglas fir.

F-215605



Douglas fir reproduction on the site of an old burn.

F-309082

rapidly growing stand. In the vicinity of Mount Hebo, however, subsequent fires destroyed whatever reproduction may have followed the first fire and finally changed the area into a waste of fern and brush.

The Forest Service began planting in the Mount Hebo waste in 1912 with 2-year-old, nursery-grown trees. About 8,000 acres have been reforested in this way. Douglas fir has proved to be the tree best adapted to planting in the locality and is the principal species used.

GROWTH OF DOUGLAS FIR

Growth of timber on some sample acres of young Douglas fir that the Forest Service has measured at 5-year intervals gives a good idea of the rate at which Douglas-fir timber will increase in volume when everything is just right. Average figures are given:

Age.....	60 years
Number of trees to the acre.....	229
Height.....	109 feet
Diameter.....	14.2 inches
Growth per year for 60 years.....	808 board feet
Growth per year for last 10 years.....	1,575 board feet

Another acre of trees 48 years old grew at the yearly rate of 721 feet, and during the last 10 years, at the yearly rate of 1,700 feet board measure. This very rapid growth cannot be expected normally. The trees must stand as closely together as they can and still have growing space, and soil, climate, and other conditions must be most favorable in order to get such an increase. The Siuslaw National Forest is a part of one of the very few regions in which these conditions prevail. The new crop is well started over most of the area. If nothing happens to destroy it, such as a fire, it will be a source of great quantities of valuable timber in future years.

WATERSHED PROTECTION

The protection of the headwaters of streams against erosion and rapid run-off of rain and snow by means of trees and other vegetative cover is an important function of the national forests. In many places this has a very high economic value because of hydroelectric power developments and drinking-water systems for large cities. Such protection is also important in its relation to the fishing resource. Every sportsman knows that he can find his best fishing in streams which flow from forest or



Planting a new forest on the Siuslaw.

F-155829

brush-covered hillsides. The forest or brush receives the moisture which falls on the hillsides, and prevents it from rushing off in a flood. The roots, vegetation, and litter of the forest also help to prevent erosion or washing away of the soil. All of this insures plenty of pure mountain water and ideal conditions for the propagation of fish in the brooks, creeks, and streams.

Fires burning on the watersheds destroy the protective cover. The rising temperature of the water often kills fish in smaller streams during forest fires; ashes and debris kill more of them; and then after the fire, erosion often sets in on the burned-over hillsides and the silted muddy waters finish the job of destroying the fisherman's pleasure.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Recreation seekers find much to interest them in the western part of the Siuslaw National Forest, especially the region along the coast. The numerous lakes, rivers, streams, and the ocean,





After the forester had started his work.

F-219918

with its rocky promontories, its wave-beaten cliffs, its coves, caves, and excellent beach, offer a variation in recreation possibilities. More than 25 public camps have been developed by the Forest Service at the most popular points in the Sinslaw National Forest. These are equipped with facilities for over-night camping. Some, such as Siltcoos, are situated on the beach.

CAMPING, FISHING, HUNTING

Boating, fishing, and duck hunting are favorite pastimes on the lakes; in the mountains are deer, bear, and wildcat; the streams, rivers, and lakes are supplied with fish. Spring comes early in this locality and the climate is mild and pleasant along the seashore. Trout fishing with rod and fly in the smaller streams is best at this season and in the early summer, particularly during the months of April, May, and June, before the water gets too low. Trolling for salmon is each year becoming



Extensive view of the Hebo planted area.



F 310579

The struggle of sand and forest along the Siuslaw forest coast.

more popular on all the large rivers, such as the Nestucca, Siletz, Alsea, Siuslaw, Umpqua, and Coos. September and October are the most favorable months for this.

DRIFT CREEK.—Drift Creek, a tributary of Siletz River, is a good stream for fishing; to reach it the fisherman must take a boat from Taft, at the mouth of Siletz Bay, for a distance of 8 miles up the Siletz River, then travel over a foot trail for about 3 miles.

TABLE MOUNTAIN.—Ordinarily, good hunting can be enjoyed in the Table Mountain country. It can be reached by trail from Tidewater, the head of tide on the Alsea River where pack animals may usually be procured. The Alsea River affords good fishing 3 miles above Waldport. Alsea Bay can be reached by automobile via Alsea.

YACHATS.—Yachats (pronounced "Ya-hots"), on United States Highway 101, is a popular resort. Here there is a first-class camp where food supplies may be purchased and pack horses



F-TEMP NO. 7687



F-324530

Canoeing on a pleasant stream in the Siuslaw National Forest.



F-313524

Picnic lunch in picturesque setting.



F-280463

Taking a big one on a fly rod.



F-224765

Packing small fish into back country for planting in forest streams.

and guides hired to reach hunting grounds within the forest, especially Klickitat Mountain and the surrounding country.

CAPE PERPETUA.—Two miles south of Yachats is Cape Perpetua, a Siuslaw forest locality of striking scenery and good camping places. Mussels and clams may be found here, and there is good deep-sea fishing. Fresh-water fishing, to a limited extent, is possible in Cape Creek.

SAMARIA.—Samaria, at the mouth of Big Creek, and Heeeta are two well-known privately owned camping places within the Siuslaw National Forest. Fishing may be enjoyed along Big Creek and good hunting on the high ridges nearby.

LAKES REGION.—Siltecoos, Woahink, and Talkenitch Lakes, on United States Highway 101, are from 3 to 15 miles south of Glenada. An inland road also gives access to these lakes from Glenada. Gasoline launches and rowboats are available for hire at Siltecoos.

Winchester Bay on United States Highway 101, at the mouth of the Umpqua River can be reached from Eugene. Scottsburg and Gardiner are located on the Umpqua River, as is Reedsport, through which the railroad passes. Light-draft boats can reach Gardiner from the coast.

COOS BAY REGION.—Coos Bay, on United States Highway 101, can be reached by railroad from Eugene, or by United States Highway 42 from Roseburg. The main points of interest are North Bend, Marshfield, and Allegany. Large boats from northern and southern points can reach Marshfield and North Bend.

CAMP FOR BOY SCOUTS

Camp Meriwether, the summer camp for the Portland Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, is located on privately owned land within the boundaries of this forest, on the coast of Tillamook County, immediately south of Cape Lookout. The scout tract consists of 488 acres, with an ocean frontage of a mile and a quarter. It is practically all timbered and has a fresh-water lake, with accessible ocean beaches nearby. Sea Scouts have a separate camp here.

The Forest Service has spent time and money putting up signs for the benefit of the public; please leave them unmitigated and undisturbed. Be careful with fire in woods.



Stone overlook shelter, Cape Perpetua.

F-310478



Doe with fawns grazing in the open forest.

F-246931

PRINCIPAL TREES OF THE SIUSLAW

Douglas fir.....	<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>
Western hemlock.....	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Port Orford cedar.....	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
Western red cedar.....	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Lowland white fir.....	<i>Abies grandis</i>
Sitka spruce.....	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
Lodgepole pine.....	<i>Pinus contorta</i>
Red alder.....	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
Broad-leaved maple.....	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
Vine maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>
Black cottonwood.....	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
Cascara.....	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>
Madrona.....	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
Western dogwood.....	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>

Sparks from a large campfire are likely to start fires capable of destroying an entire forest. Build your campfire in a safe place and keep it small.



Three bears on an upland plateau.

THE OREGON COAST HIGHWAY

The Oregon Coast Highway (U. S. 101) follows the scenic Oregon coast line from Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River southward to the California State line. It is a broad, alluring roadway, sweeping in graceful curves and easy grades amid an ever-changing panorama of fascinating scenery. Now it is cut through or along the face of basalt cliffs, with the pounding surf a thousand feet below; then it drops down to follow the ocean beach; or again it turns inland a few miles across some quiet stream surrounded by the cool green beauty of the forest.

At its southern terminus the Oregon Coast Highway joins the Redwood Highway at Crescent City, Calif.; to the north, at Astoria, it connects with the Columbia River Highway which extends eastward along the northern boundary of Oregon. The highway passes through or very near the western edge of the Siuslaw National Forest from Tillamook to Reedsport.

The building of this highway was a joint project between the State of Oregon, the counties, and the Federal Government.

STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

The Siuslaw National Forest is crossed by five east-and-west State highways. They make the forest accessible and offer direct connections between United States Highways 101 and 99. State Highways, 14, 18, 34, 36, and 38 pass through parts of the forest and intersect the Oregon Coast Highway at Hebo, Otis, Alsea, Florence, and Reedsport, respectively. These highways have been constructed cooperatively by the Federal Government and the State of Oregon.

ELLIOTT STATE FOREST

Under negotiations completed in 1930 between the United States Forest Service and the State Forester of Oregon, a portion of the southern part of the Siuslaw National Forest became a State forest, the property of the State of Oregon. It was called the Elliott State Forest, in memory of Frank A. Elliott, the first State forester, who held that position from 1911 to 1930. This area of some 70,000 acres is located in the Coast Range, south of the Umpqua River, in Coos and Douglas Counties. It was formerly known as the Millicoma tract.

This area was acquired by the State through an exchange with the Federal Government of scattered State lands (in different parts of the State) for a tract of Government land within the Siuslaw National Forest. This is Oregon's first State forest and provides many opportunities for students from Oregon's school of forestry to gain practical experience in many phases of forest work, such as forest management, protection, improvement, and administration. Eventually, it will become a real economic asset to the State as its timber crops are harvested. The forest is directly in charge of the State forester.

GAME AND BIRD REFUGES

THE GRASS MOUNTAIN STATE GAME RESERVATION.—This reservation is about 3 miles to the east of the coast line, near Heeceta, and has an approximate area of 54,560 acres. It was set aside by the 1913 legislature through the efforts of Oregon's naturalist, William L. Finley. The purpose for which the reservation was created is to protect the vanishing herd of Roosevelt elk released in this vicinity.

THREE ARCH ROCKS NATIONAL BIRD RESERVATION.—About a thousand yards off the Tillamook County coast in the vicinity of Cape Meares Lighthouse is the Three Arch Rocks National Bird Reservation, which was set aside by Executive Order of President Roosevelt, October 14, 1907. The reservation consists of three large rocky islands, which are the summer home and nesting sites for myriads of sea birds seldom seen from the mainland.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE

The national forest visitor should be more concerned with the work of preventing and fighting forest fires than with any other activity of the Forest Service. In this work he has an opportunity to assist by being careful with fire himself and by immediately reporting any fires he may discover.

Most of the regular work of detecting fires is now done by trained lookouts equipped with instruments for determining the location of fires. The lookouts are so placed that practically all points on a forest are under observation from at least two stations. The lookout is housed in a small glass-enclosed cabin provided with telephone or radio connections for reporting fires to the district ranger. When a fire is reported, it is the ranger's business to put it out. He has tools always ready at the ranger station and in special boxes at strategic points in the forest. He and his assistants are always prepared for fire fighting and are able to put out most of the fires before they become very large.

Regardless of how efficient a forest ranger may be, or how carefully he may have prepared for the fire season, he must have the active and conscious help of the forest-using public. Eternal vigilance on the part of everyone while in the forest is necessary to *prevent* forest fires. About 60 percent of the fires in the national forests of the North Pacific region are caused by human beings, many through carelessness. *Conscious* fire prevention is essential in forest protection.

LIGHT BURNING A FAILURE

The statement is often made that the danger of forest fires might be avoided by burning off the country regularly in the spring or fall, when fires do not burn as freely as they do in summer. This looked all right until it was tried. Then it was found that there is no such thing as a fire that does no damage.

The lightest fire will kill young trees that are nearly as important as the old ones, when the fact that planting young trees costs \$10 per acre or more is considered. Any fire will kindle



On the face of the cliff, Oregon Coast Highway.

F-310420

the pitchy wood in old fire scars on grown trees, enlarging these scars or burning the trees down. Any fire will start new fire scars on grown trees by cooking the inner bark.

Any fire strong enough to run through the woods will injure the soil. Forest soil is like any other soil that is used to raise crops. If the humus and vegetable matter is burned, the quality is lowered. Humus is necessary to hold moisture in the soil and for the bacteria which make plant foods available. Where land is burned over frequently the loss of humus and plant food amounts to about 1 inch per acre in 10 years. One inch of humus from 1 acre of land weighs from 10 to 12 tons. It has a greater value than commercial fertilizer. The run-off water, after rain on burned-over land, carries away the top soil, the potash, and other plant food. The sun and wind on burned land takes up the moisture which does not run off, and cakes and hardens the soil so that things do not grow well in it. Every fire lessens the productive capacity of the land. Good farmers do not burn their stubble and compost heaps nor do those who are interested in raising timber burn off their lands.

Take care of your campfire and be sure that it is entirely out before you leave. Set a good example for the other fellow.



Haystack Rock, off the Siustlaw Coast.

F 113354

Even if it were desirable to burn, it is not practicable on large areas. Forest land in western Oregon is broken and uneven. If the south slopes are just right to burn slowly in the spring, the north slopes are too wet to burn at all. If the north slopes are dry enough to burn, a fire on the south slopes will be a disaster. Fires that burn slowly and evenly on a gentle slope develop into a great blaze on a somewhat steeper slope. This is not guess work. It has been absolutely proved. It might be said that snags should be cut down and smoldering fires put out and the fires controlled at all times but no one has had the patience to figure out the number of hundreds of millions of dollars it would cost to do that throughout the Western States. These are a few of the reasons why lumbermen, timber owners, and foresters, after thorough study, decided that light burning is not the solution of the forest-fire problem. The main purpose and function of the national forests is to grow crops of timber, and to do this it is necessary to have thrifty young trees and rich soil.

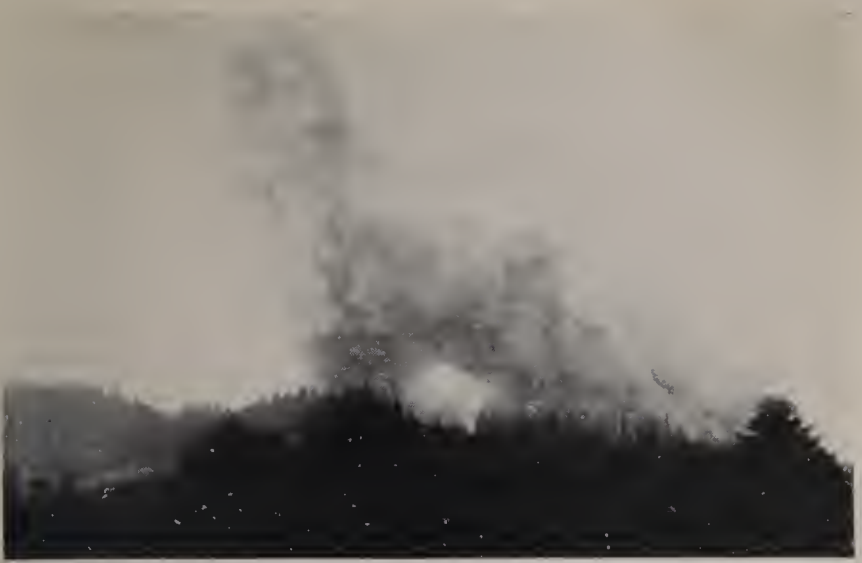
FIRES AND BRUSH AREAS

With two or three exceptions, North American conifers do not sprout. When the tree is cut down or burned, that ends it. On the other hand, most hardwoods or broad-leaf trees and shrubs sprout vigorously when the main trunk is killed.

The big brush patches so frequent in the Coast Range and Southern Oregon mountains can be quite easily explained when the nature of the various tree species is understood. The country in which these brush patches are located has been burned off time after time. Each fire killed some or all of the young fir or pine and some of the grown trees.

After each fire, the hardwood sprouts grow from 1 foot to 3 or 4 feet the first year, but the conifers must start from seed. A yearling pine or Douglas fir seedling is only 2 or 3 inches tall and does not get more than a foot high for several years. After several fires, all the vegetable matter is burned out of the soil, which packs hard and dries quickly. In a few years the fine soil is carried away, leaving a surface of coarse soil and small stones, or just bare rock. Nothing but a very sturdy, deep-rooted plant that can live without much water can get a start in such a place. Young pines and Douglas firs are delicate.

Let's keep our national forests as we do our lawns, not as we do our city dumps.



F-235363

Billowing smoke rising high in the sky, evidence of a big forest fire.

For a good while in a case like this, the brush has its own way. After a few years the accumulation of dead leaves and branches has the same effect that a mulch has anywhere else. It holds water and makes a good seedbed. The conifers begin to come back in the shade of the brush, spreading slowly from the edges of the burn or from seed trees that may have escaped the fire. Pine and fir can grow in partial shade when young and when they succeed in getting a start they win out. They rapidly overtop the low-growing brush, most of which cannot live in the shade and therefore dies.

The mountain brush patches thus return to forest. As long as they are burned they will be brush and nothing else. Even brush is better than bare hills. It helps keep water in the streams. Its chief value, however, is for restoring forest conditions after a fire and eventually making a new crop of timber possible.

PROTECTIVE IMPROVEMENTS

Early discovery and report of forest fires and prompt attack upon them are necessary if fires are to be put out while they are still small. The network of telephone lines which connects lookouts, forest officers, and the cooperating public is a very important aid in fire fighting. No less important are good trails or roads over which men and equipment may travel with the greatest saving of time and distance. Many miles of telephone line and trails have been built on the Siuslaw National Forest to aid in the work of forest protection and fire fighting. There are 26 lookout houses and three improved ranger stations on the Siuslaw Forest.

IT IS YOUR PROPERTY

The national forests contain valuable timber needed for the development of the country, undeveloped water power, game, and recreation possibilities. Damage to the forest means loss to you as well as to others because all the national forests belong to the people.

This folder tells briefly the facts about the resources and use of the Siuslaw National Forest. The map shows the roads, trails, and other things which a visitor may want to know.

Information regarding other features may be obtained from the forest supervisor at Eugene, and throughout the national forest the various officers of the Forest Service will give information and assistance. All they ask in return is that you keep a clean camp and be careful with fire, the arch enemy of green forests.

Trees are only one of the products of the forests. Ground fires that may not destroy mature trees entirely will destroy the forest floor cover that is so important in the regulation of water run-off.

If you find a forest fire, put it out if you can. If you cannot put it out, report it to the forest supervisor, the ranger, the sheriff, or the nearest telephone operator. Locations of the headquarters of the supervisor and the rangers are indicated on the map. Failure to report a fire may result in the total destruction of your favorite camping place, to say nothing of the loss in timber.

Forest Service telephone stations which may be used in emergencies are scattered through the forest. When you pass a ranger station, it is a good plan to give the ranger your name and destination so that important messages can be sent to you.

The Forest Service allows the leasing of small tracts of land for summer homes. These sites can be rented for a nominal yearly fee. Ask forest officers for details.

Following is a list of ranger districts and their headquarters:

<i>Ranger District</i>	<i>Ranger Station</i>	<i>Address</i>
Hebo	Hebo	Hebo, Oreg.
Waldport	Waldport	Waldport, Oreg.
Mapleton	Mapleton	Mapleton, Oreg.

IF YOU ARE A SPORTSMAN

1. Be a real sportsman. There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.

2. Make sure it's a buck. If you can't see his horns, she hasn't any.

3. Help to enforce the game laws. Game and fish are public property, only a game hog will take more than his fair and legal share. Violations of law should be reported to the nearest deputy warden, forest ranger, or game protective association.

4. Be careful with your campfire, tobacco, and matches. One tree will make a million matches one match can burn a million trees.

5. Leave a clean camp and a clean record. Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for a sportsman to leave behind him.



Forest Service fire lookout



F-36354

Careful campers put out their fires with water.

When you clean your fish, don't throw the refuse in the streams; someone may be camped below you, or you may sometime wish to camp below on the same stream. Hundreds of people get their drinking water from the streams on the national forests. Bury all camp refuse and body excrement. Obey the well-recognized laws of ordinary sanitation.



Sanitation on Mount Hebo.

F-183363

DON'T VIOLATE THE LAW

By throwing away any lighted tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matches, firecrackers, or other lighted material on any forest land, private road, public highway, or railroad right-of-way within the State of Oregon.

Laws of Oregon, 1927, Chapter 388, Section 12:

SECTION 27. It shall be unlawful, during the closed season, for anyone to throw away any lighted tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matches, firecrackers, or other lighted material on any forest land, private road, public highway, or railroad right-of-way within this State. Everyone operating a public conveyance shall post a copy of this section in a conspicuous place within the smoking compartments of such conveyance. Anyone violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than seventy-five dollars (\$75).

The foregoing acts are also prohibited by Federal regulation the year around regardless of season.

CLOSED SEASON, MAY 15 TO DECEMBER 31

GOOD MANNERS IN THE FOREST

A good sportsman, camper, or tourist, when he goes into a national forest—

FIRST obtains a campfire permit.

CARRIES a shovel, an ax, and a water container.

REFRAINS from smoking while traveling.

SMOKES only in safe places.

APPRECIATES and protects forest signs.

PUTS OUT his campfire with water.

LEAVES a clean and sanitary camp.

OBSERVES the State fish and game laws.

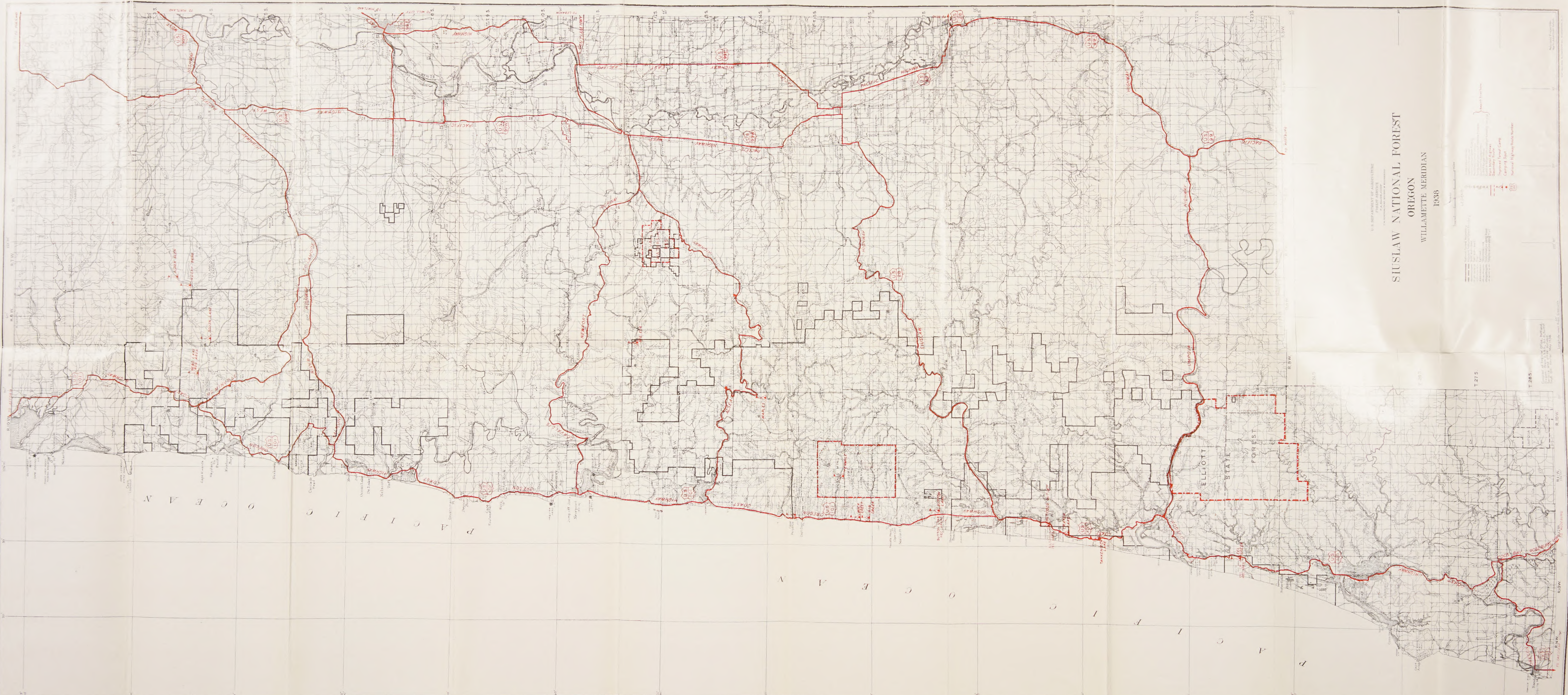
COOPERATES with the forest rangers in reporting and suppressing fires.

PREACHES what he practices.

Twenty-five cents of every dollar received from the sale of products of national forest lands is returned to the county for roads and schools.

You are visiting the forest because it is beautiful. It can be kept beautiful by keeping camps clean and campfires small and by making sure your tobacco or match is out before you throw it away.

The Forest Ranger is glad to help you. IF YOU DON'T KNOW, ASK A FOREST RANGER.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
1938

LEGEND

- Forest Boundary
- Subdivisions
- Highway
- Stream
- Contour
- Spot Elevation
- Improved Forest Camp
- Camping Spot
- National Highway Route Number

